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LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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State Federation of Labor Council Studies Legislative Measures

In its recent crowded two-day session, held in San Francisco, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor approved a host of proposals for submission to the next session of the Legislature, lashed out at the W.P.A. invasion of the building and construction industry, and took steps to aid organization of unorganized workers into the American Federation of Labor.

The council also called upon members of every union affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor to aid the campaign of the Teamsters' unions to have parcels delivered, thus increasing employment for teamsters.

Record on Defense Projects

Public attention was invited to the splendid record made by building trades unions on national defense projects, where it was asserted that unusual speed in construction had been shown, due to the superior skill of organized building trades workers.

The executive council also joined with the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council in protesting use of the W.P.A. on the proposed Treasure Island airport construction in San Francisco harbor. Reporting upon this action by the council, Federation Secretary Vandeleur declared: "If an emergency exists and this work is vital to national defense, then most assuredly the government should avail itself of the most efficient and economical means to insure speedy construction. The record of the building trades unions at Camp Ord and elsewhere demonstrates conclusively that construction under private contract, using skilled workers at prevailing wage rates, is the answer to national defense construction." Further actions taken by the executive council included:

Outline Legislative Program

Indorsed a bill to be introduced by the Brewery Workers removing 3.2 per cent alcoholic restriction on draft beer.

Approved a measure to be introduced in the Legislature compelling the San Francisco Harbor Commission to permit erection of the Andrew Furuseth monument in front of the Ferry Building.

Instructed the secretary to wire President Roosevelt asking veto of the Logan-Walter bill.

Urged Governor Olson to appoint a working, commercial fisherman to the Fish and Game Commission.

Approved proposed amendments to the Labor Code improving sanitary and safety provisions.

Favored enactment of a State Wagner Act.

Approved proposal of amendments to strengthen the laws restricting child labor.

Employment Agencies

Favored a blanket bond of $2000 and a license fee of $100 for private employment agencies, regardless of the size of the city in which they operate.

Authorization to submit a bill to the Legislature

(Continued on Page Two)

Noted British Labor Leader Will Address San Francisco Meeting

The labor movement of San Francisco is looking forward with keen interest to the visit to this city of Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, in the early part of the new year.

A committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has been named to receive the distinguished guest and to make arrangements for a public meeting which he will address. This committee consists of President John F. Shelley, Secretary John A. O'Connell, Jennie Matyas, D. P. Haggerty, and Wendell Phillips.

January 7 Is Date

It has been decided by the committee that the mass meeting will occur on January 7, but the place in which it will be held had not yet been determined by the committee at the time the Labor Clarion went to press nor had other details been finally arranged.

The well known British trade union official will give to his audience the picture of the trade union movement in his country as existing under the present conditions, the part which it has assumed in the defense program and its aspiration for the future, in addition to the general situation of the heroic people in the crisis they have been called upon to face. That his long association with the

(Continued on Page Two)

A New Year Message by William Green

President of the American Federation of Labor

LABOR faces the New Year ready to do its full duty in the defense of American democracy. The ranks of the American Federation of Labor are stronger today numerically, financially, spiritually and in every other way than ever before. This great army of American workers—5,000,000 strong—is now pitching in with all its skill, training and genius to do the job set for it in the Government's blueprints—building the most powerful and invulnerable defense structure in our nation's history. Already the program is spurting ahead of schedule because the men and women of the American Federation of Labor are contributing not only their strength and craftsmanship but a high patriotic fervor and an unconquerable spirit of confidence.

Our people see the dangers ahead. They regard any and all forms of totalitarianism as a curse and a blight. They are devoted to democracy and the freedom it guarantees to them and their children in their daily life. That is why American workers are praying for a victory for Great Britain over the totalitarian aggressors of Europe. That is why they favor extending every assistance to Great Britain, short of war.

American workers want peace. They are willing to do everything in their power to keep America at peace. That is why they are giving whole-hearted support to the national defense program and are ready to make any necessary sacrifice to bring about the success of the defense program.

We are proud of the way our fellow trade unionists in Great Britain have rallied to their country's defense. They have voluntarily relinquished some of their most precious gains and freedoms, but they have demanded and obtained a full voice in the shaping and administration of Government policy. The heroic defense of Great Britain, which challenges the admiration of the entire world, is due not only to the armed forces of that country but to the British workers who are sticking to their jobs faithfully under the most trying of circumstances.

We are proud of the record our own members of the American Federation of Labor have made in this country during the past year. There has not been a single strike by an American Federation of Labor union which impeded the defense program. We are pressing for wider and even more effective self-discipline among our organizations, we are preparing to assume new burdens and sacrifices whenever necessary, but we also insist on our democratic rights. We want a voice in shaping defense policies, and we demand representation on all government agencies administering the defense program.

The coming year appears full of promise for American workers. Already the tragic army of unemployed which the nation has been compelled to support for the past ten years is being rapidly absorbed by private industry. Unemployment totals have dropped to 8,000,000. By the end of the coming year we predict that 6,000,000 new jobs will have been created and the army of unemployed practically will have disappeared.

This is an encouraging prospect, and labor has further reason for gratification in the realization that the Government of the United States is determined to protect its hard-won economic, social and legislative gains. We must think not only of today and tomorrow and the months of 1941, but of the years ahead. Our future security as a nation depends to a large extent on the maintenance of labor's standards.

Today a fine feeling of friendship, understanding and co-operation exists between the Government of the United States and American workers as represented by the American Federation of Labor. This feeling can and must be maintained and strengthened during the coming year. With the government and the workers of our country working hand in hand, with full confidence and reliance on each other, American democracy is safe against any foe. The American Federation of Labor pledges itself during the coming year to remain true to the cause of American democracy and the welfare of American workers.

British Labor Leader Will Address Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

British trade unions and the position he has attained therein fully qualifies him to speak on these subjects goes without saying.

Addressed Convention Here

It will be recalled that Sir Walter Citrine was a guest of the American Federation of Labor at its convention held in San Francisco in 1934, when he made a masterful address in presenting a history of the rise of the dictatorships in totalitarian nations up to that time and the menacing aspects which they then presented.

This year he again came to the United States for the annual convention of the A. F. of L., held in New Orleans, the trip being made at great risk, due to the menace of possible enemy action against vessels on the high seas. His address at New Orleans is highly complimented by Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, who represented the Council at the convention, and who declares that Citrine brings a message which not only trade union members but likewise the general public should make special effort to hear. The address at New Orleans was broadcast over a national network and created widespread attention.

In National Capital

Since the convention Sir Walter has been a guest speaker at meetings in various of the larger cities, under auspices of the local labor movements. In Washington, D. C., two weeks ago, he was tendered a reception by A. F. of L. officials, at which time a large number of high officials of the government were present, in addition to numerous officers of international labor unions.

The date of the address in San Francisco should be carefully noted at this time by all labor organizations, to the end of giving their membership advance notice and an opportunity to be present. Watch the papers for further details of the local meeting.

U. C. COURSES TO OPEN

University of California Extension Division courses in more than 350 subjects will open during January in Oakland, San Francisco, Berkeley, Richmond and Alameda. The class schedule is so arranged that the majority of the classes are given in the evening, but many are offered in the late afternoon, and a few in the morning hours. Among the first classes to open will be the course in pilot training, a complete ground school course paralleling the Civil Aeronautics Authority training. Other classes are in art, decoration, economics, English, dramatics, education, agriculture, credit management, French, German, Spanish, history, law, mathematics, hygiene, philosophy, music, political science, psychology, public speaking, science and photography. Fees for the classes, a survey shows, are among the lowest in the country. In most cases first meetings are open to the public without charge. Full schedules of classes are available without charge from any Extension Division office, 301 California Hall in Berkeley, 540 Powell street in San Francisco, or 1730 Franklin street in Oakland.

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Radio Address by the President

President Roosevelt will speak over the radio from Washington next Sunday night, December 29, at 9:30 o'clock (6:30 Pacific time). Subject of his address is announced to be "The Present Emergency," and it will be broadcast by all the major networks. By some of the Washington newspaper correspondents it is surmised that the President may, in this address, give an informal outline of the measures which he will propose to Congress in his forthcoming annual message to that body, which meets in January, and particularly with reference to the European war situation.

Blow to Los Angeles M. & M.

Even as it met in convention to adopt ways and means of supporting an open shop policy for southern California, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association was dealt a staggering blow by the Los Angeles Food Council (A. F. of L.) when that organization announced it had officially signed Ralph's Grocery Company, one of the largest operatives in that area, to a 100 per cent union shop agreement, affecting approximately 2000 workers.

Previous attempts at negotiation of an agreemen having failed, a picket line was placed on the concern's various stores and every means of transporting commodities to the places was effectively cut off by teamsters in the produce, bakery, milk and warehouse divisions. After six hours Ralph called in union representatives and agreed to an armistice. A tentative contract was drawn up as preliminary to negotiations upon details of a final master agreement.

Federation Council Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

forbidding importation of strikebreakers from one county to another.

Approved amendments to the Workmen's Compensation act, to eliminate abuses and insure fairer treatment of injured workers.

Favored changes in the Unemployment Insurance act to broaden its scope in respect to coverage and benefits.

Other legislative matters, approved by the forty-first convention of the Federation, were discussed and preparations made for their introduction in the Legislature.

The executive council also voted to ask the Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to insure efficient enforcement of the various laws enacted for the protection of workers. "In the past," the council affirmed, "too many labor statutes have been nullified through failure of the Legislature to provide funds for enforcement."

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Labor Refutes Charge Of "Outrageous" Wages

Criticism of wages paid structural ironworkers on the capitol, in Washington, made by Representative Albert J. Engel of Michigan and given national publicity in the press and "Congressional Record," brought a hot retort from organized labor.

Representative Engel, in an intemperate speech, charged that the ironworkers' wages were "outrageous." The men have been repairing the roof of the Senate and House chambers. Engel said the pay of some workers was at the rate of nearly $14,000 a year. He complained of overtime pay and talked glibly of a "racket" in connection with the work.

"Rates Not Excessive"

"Like all those seeking to smear organized labor, Representative Engel ignores or deliberately seeks to hide pertinent facts," John Locher, secretary of the Washington Building and Construction Trades Council and president of the Central Labor Union, said in a statement replying to Engel. Locher further explained:

"The ironworkers employed on the job of repairing the roof of the United States capitol have an agreement with the contractor who is their employer. Under the terms of this contract their normal rate of pay is $2 an hour for a 30-hour week, or $60 a week. This is the union rate of pay. It is not excessive. Under the Bacon-Davis act, the Department of Labor has determined this to be the prevailing rate for skilled ironworkers in this community. The 80-cent hourly rate mentioned by Representative Engel was for common labor.

"However, this happens to be an emergency job, and a rush job. For years there has been danger of the roof falling in. This was no secret. The danger has been emphasized several times in official reports by the responsible authorities. But Congress didn't get around to doing anything about it until just recently.

Overtime Necessary

"So now an acute emergency exists. The architect of the capitol is yelling for speed and more speed in getting the job done. The contractor naturally has been forced to order his men to work overtime. And the men, in accordance with their union agreement, have been receiving overtime rates of pay.

"The reason for Saturday and Sunday work is the fact that Congress is not in session during these days and the work can proceed more rapidly with less danger of accidents to the members of Congress and their staffs. Is that the fault of the workers?

"Overtime rates of pay are set by unions at punitive levels—not to provide swollen pay envelopes for a few workers, but to induce employers to spread the work among a greater number of employees at regular rates of pay and thus relieve unemployment."

NO. 14 BEGINS NEGOTIATIONS

Secretary Russell Dreyer of Apartment House Employees No. 14 reports that negotiations have been opened with the employers' organization for a new contract which will affect 600 workers in apartment houses of the city. The union seeks a reduction in the work week from 48 to 40 hours, a wage increase in the various classifications and two weeks' vacation with pay. James Sturgeon and Joseph Carver will serve with Dreyer on the union's negotiating committee.

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Wagner Predicts Labor Advance Will Be Held

Flat prediction that the next Congress will not weaken or destroy labor safeguards was made recently by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York in a nation-wide radio broadcast.

Effective national defense requires high civilian morale and a vigorous economic system backing up the armed forces, the Senator said. To sacrifice social gains would undermine national unity, he warned.

Cannot Sanction Hitler Doctrine

"Hitler boasts of strength through national unity," the Senator explained, "but what he calls 'unity' is achieved by sacrificing all that makes liberty sacred and life safe—unity enforced by the blood purge and the concentration camp. To defend against these forces, America marshals the strength of a free society where unity rests upon the spontaneous co-operation of a free people—a people firm in their democratic faith, and convinced that human progress and happiness has no bounds in a land where liberty prevails.

"To those who say that the first task of the Congress will be to retreat from the liberal and humanitarian reforms of the past seven years, the answer must be: Democracy does not retreat; it marches forward!"

"To discard or weaken these measures would be to weaken ourselves," the Senator warned. "This step Congress will never take."

"Now, more than ever," Senator Wagner continued, "we must preserve those measures that provide decent jobs at fair wages. We cannot now accept the sweeping proposal to reduce the number of jobs by making the hours of labor of defense workers longer and longer. This proposal would defeat its own objective."

The Senator also explained that the Wage-Hour act in no way places a maximum limit on hours worked by any employee. The only requirement, he said, is that overtime rates be paid for all work exceeding eight hours a day or 40 hours a week. Far from impeding production, this standard has caused many industries to put on extra shifts and employ more men instead of paying overtime, the Senator pointed out.

"Price Too High to Pay"

"The attention of the next Congress also will be drawn to a variety of proposals to abolish the right to strike and to impair collective bargaining," Senator Wagner added. "All such proposals should bring this fact to mind—only the totalitarian nations are wholly free of labor strife in peace and in war; and they accomplish this at a price we think too high to pay: servitude for labor and industry, reduced morale and increased accidents and sabotage. In a contest between the Nazi system and our own, we cannot hope to succeed by adopting Hitler's methods.

"Where industrial strife arises, public authority in a democracy should exert its influence not in coercion or dictation of a settlement, but in helping the parties to reach their own decisions and adjust their own difficulties around the conference table. Increasingly in recent years, collective bargaining has led to the signing of labor agreements—charters of industrial peace and voluntary discipline. The exceptional dispute that ripens into strife—usually where no labor agreement had been in force—should not be allowed to obscure this fact: Notwithstanding a great increase in trade union membership and industrial activity, industrial strife is on a steady decline. Indeed the number of American labor disputes this year, in proportion to total population, has been lower than in Great Britain."

The Senator emphasized that in modern warfare industrial capacity is a vital factor and morale on the home front an important element to success.

"For these reasons," he continued, "the social gains we have made in the past few years are neither luxuries nor frills. They are the measure of a democracy's concern for human welfare. To abandon these social gains now would be to lay ourselves open to the propaganda of the enemy, to encourage his aggressions and to weaken our defenses against his then inevitable attack.

"To maintain social progress as a continuing goal of our American system is to make aggression against us less likely and to doom it to certain failure if it is attempted."

Veteran Official Dead

William C. Roberts, for many years chairman of the American Federation of Labor legislative committee until his resignation from that position in August, 1939, died at his home in Chicago on December 12. He was 84 years old.

In 1923 and 1924 Roberts was traveling secretary to President Gompers. During that period he traveled 25,000 miles with Gompers and was with him when he died in San Antonio, December 13, 1924. Over a period of years, he had also compiled the A. F. of L. "History, Encyclopedia and Reference Book," covering the official proceedings of the Federation's annual conventions from 1881 to 1939. The deceased joined the Typographical Union in 1875, and for eighteen years was a labor reporter on the Hearst papers in Chicago.

State Federation Committee

At the recent meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor a committee was named to draft proposals for amendment of the Federation constitution, in accord with suggestions which were made at the Santa Monica convention.

Comprising the committee are: Carl Fletcher, of Long Beach, and Charles W. Real, of Oakland, vice-presidents of the State Federation; John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, with President C. J. Haggerty and Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the State Federation as ex-officio members.

The report of this committee, together with any proposals for amendment of the constitution, will be submitted to the annual convention of the Federation to be held next September.

There are said to be approximately 7250 oil wells in California whose average production is less than five barrels per day.

Signed Agreements Vital To Workers' Interests

For the protection of labor and preservation of its gains, employers must be required to sign agreements with their workers, the National Labor Relations Board argued before the United States Supreme Court in a case involving the H. J. Heinz Co. of Pittsburgh. The Heinz Company contended that when it posted bulletins containing terms as to wages and hours no written signature was necessary and that the N.L.R.B. had no power to force the signature.

Charles Fahy, assistant solicitor general and former general counsel of the Labor Board, argued that posting unsigned bulletins would merely go back to old methods used by employers to discourage union organization and activities.

"After all that has occurred in the past it would cause the disintegration of much that has been gained," Fahy said. "When an employer enters negotiations, but refuses to accord a union the status it gives to others on important matters, it denies the union the prestige, status and dignity to which it is entitled under the Wagner act."

Fahy said that the board could not control the substance of an agreement between employer and employee, but that it was "a uniform concept that collective bargaining anticipates willingness to sign an agreement" when one is reported.

The Heinz dispute was with the Canning and Pickle Workers, an affiliate of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The Sixth Circuit Court ruled against Heinz.

HITTING TRAINS COSTS MONEY

Autoists who try to butt trains off the tracks in California are being forced to pay the damage. In two recent suits courts have awarded damages to the railroad. In the latest, a $5750 suit by a Folsom woman whose car was struck by a train, the court awarded the railroad company $95.61 for damages to the train; $92.29 for loss of the train during repairs and $37.24 for the crossing sign destroyed.

Prelate Declares Against War

The Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati, speaking at a pontifical high mass on Christmas Day, stated that a minority of 10 per cent who favor war "is forcing America subtly and cleverly into the world conflict," while the "majority of 90 per cent favoring peace is standing by, silent and helpless."

"The 90 per cent has in its power now, before it is too late," he said, "to select leaders in every State who will give, in their name, a most positive mandate to Congress to keep us out of war, both in Europe and the Far East."

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1940

Reply to Navy Admiral

Administrator L. M. Walling of the Walsh-Healey Act Division politely but firmly rebuked Rear Admiral Ray Spear in an official letter for his unwarranted charge that the provisions of the Walsh-Healey act were hampering speedy completion of the national defense program.

Giving the factual record of all contacts between his division and the Navy Department, Administrator Walling proved conclusively that such delays as did occur were due to procrastinating bureaucratic procedure in the Navy Department.

Out of the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of steel contracts awarded by the government since the wage determination for the steel industry was established by the Walsh-Healey division, Walling declared, only a single order for a mere thirty-seven tons of forged armor-plate encountered any difficulties. After citing other statistics, he added:

"It would appear that there cannot be serious obstacles to procurement in the steel industry if nearly one-third of the total value of contracts awarded since the enactment of the statute have been made in the six-months' period since the wage determination became effective.

"In view of the fact that only four requests for exemption, because of the reluctance of bidders to comply with the Act, have been filed in a period of three and a half years and in only one of these cases was there any actual bar to bidding, I am wondering whether there are some difficulties as far as the Navy Department is concerned with which I am not familiar. I assure you that in this serious moment of world crisis when the nation is bending every effort to speed the defense program I am more than anxious to have you take up promptly with me any difficulties you may have because of the Public Contracts act, so that they can be quickly removed."

Getting Maximum Production

Maximum production in the industries of the nation is one of the greatest importance of the day and hour in defense preparedness and in domestic production plants. The way to get the maximum production is to keep factories and plants running full time. More shifts of workers is the first step in the solution of the problem. Three shifts in every shop and factory where there is imperative need for more production, should be emphasized.

This most obvious solution is indorsed and vigorously advocated by Colonel Fleming, administrator of the wage-and-hour division of the Department of Labor, who told a manufacturers meeting in New York that labor relations rest with them. The overtime problem will fade out where enough workers are employed and factories run at full capacities under sufficient shifts to keep the wheels turning. It is up to labor and management to agree on plans.

Responsibility for the most important element in national morale rests with the employers as well as with the workers. The government has never attempted to conduct labor relations. It has laid down the rules in the National Labor Relations act and insisted that those rules be followed. There have been restraints on labor as well as on management. The law was written for guidance and control of all parties affected by it. As Colonel Fleming pointed out to the manufacturers, it is good business and good citizenship to observe the rules as plainly set forth in the law.

"You are risking business when you ignore them. Industry's largest customer (the government) wants them followed in letter and spirit," he said.

Planning for Future

Necessity of training skilled workers now for work in the future is emphasized by the American Federation of Labor in its latest survey of unemployment.

"Today," the Federation says, "the United States is producing more goods on a 40-hour week than we produced in 1929 on 48 or 50-hour weeks, and we have fewer persons employed. Our labor supply is adequate to meet all defense needs provided that employers plan ahead. We need only adequate time to train men for the type of work required.

"Those who fail to plan ahead for their labor needs have no right to cry 'labor shortage' if trained workers are not ready for them."

Far-sighted employers will be doing a service to themselves and the nation by heeding the Federation's words and "planning ahead."

One Kilowatt-Hour

We've all heard of kilowatt-hours—which are a measurement for a certain amount of electricity. But few realize just how much energy one kilowatt-hour represents.

In a recent laboratory test, a strong young expugilist was put to work driving a hand generator until exhaustion forced him to stop. He produced just a little over 1 per cent of one kilowatt-hour. More than two hundred men took turns operating a bicycle-driven generator—and their combined efforts, kept up until they were too weary to go on, produced just 10 cents worth of electricity!

A kilowatt-hour of electricity, purchased from a public or private utility company, costs from a fraction of 1 cent to 5 cents, depending upon the customer's monthly consumption.

Charity is a universal duty, which it is in every man's power sometimes to practice; since every degree of assistance given to another, upon proper motives, is an act of charity; and there is scarcely any man in such a state . . . that he may not, on some occasions, benefit his neighbor.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

According to reports published in the Prague daily newspapers smuggled abroad—since the beginning of the Nazi blitzkrieg against Britain, Czech newspapers may not be sent abroad—the publication of the Czech Fascist daily, "Vlajka," subsidized by the Nazis, was suspended in September, because no amount of German support could make the Czechs read this paper.

A special committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has made public a formal report calling upon twenty-four Christian denominations in the United States to strive for better relations with the laboring classes. "The hiatus between the church and labor is evident in the failure of Protestantism to enlist in any significant measure the loyalty or interest of underprivileged groups," the committee said.

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

Denmark under German occupation is today entrenching herself nationally against increasing Nazi pressure, consolidating the inner resources of her people, the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy reports. To anyone who knows the Danes, their strong religious instinct whence springs their intense devotion to democratic ideals, their will to co-operate, and the cultural basis underlying the amazing productivity which made Denmark a pattern for a working democracy, other than this could not be expected.

The Danes resent the suggestion that they need a "new order." They had a new order, dating back to their previous defeat by Germany in 1864. Any "new order," Danes declare hopefully, will come with the victory for democracy when the process of history repeating itself will have to be consummated.

* * *

Already the manner in which the Danes are meeting their present plight parallel in some respects their attitude after the war of 1864, when Denmark lost her Slesvig provinces to Bismarck's Prussia. At that time, recovering from shock they soon began setting in order what was left of their national house. "What's Lost Without Must Be Won Within" became a national slogan.

From then on, until Denmark was again invaded by Germany, on April 9 last, the consolidation and strengthening of both her spiritual and physical resources saw the flowering of Denmark into the kind of society envisioned by Bishop Grundtvig: "Where few have too much and fewer too little"—made up of intelligent, co-operative and contented farm and industrial communities, whose quality production reflects the culture of the people. And the Danes, who recently took to national singing upon an unprecedented scale, have revived the song they sang after '64:

"Turn once more the heath and moorland over
Where sheep nibble at the heather lean,
Till their acres stand again with clover
Cattle grazing upon pastures green.
Fill up ignorance and bury
Selfishness and greed beneath the sod,
Of the weak and soft evoke a people
That will bend its will alone to God."

* * *

The Danes, who had consistently followed paths of peace and neutrality, and who neither geographically nor militaristically were able to resist the Nazi invaders, far from giving up, are falling back upon the same spirit which served them so well in past crises. As a means to unity and strength they have taken to song. Over a million songbooks—enough to reach every household—were found one morning in Danish mailboxes. Distributed free by the Post Office Department they were the gift of anonymous donors. Community sings (called Allsings) followed.

On one occasion as many as 800,000 turned out in parks and squares. Even sophisticated Copenhageners took to song again. One hundred and fifty thousand stood in the Faelledpark in the capital and sang. An overflow of 50,000 filled smaller parks. There were no disturbances of any kind. No one was run in. The overflow of emotion ran down cheeks instead. Nevertheless community sings were soon prohibited by the Germans as "not good for the people."

Accident statistics show that the quickest way to step off permanently is to keep stepping on the gas.

"The genuine seeker for truth cannot afford to forget . . . that the argument for the new can be made far more attractive and forceful than the eventual facts will vindicate, because the errors of the known are always so much greater than are the weaknesses which can be proved in that which has not been tried."—E. M. Hopkins.

A New Year's Meditation

"No Man Liveth Unto Himself"

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

Any plan or movement which leaves out of consideration the spirit of brotherhood cannot survive in a true democracy. The worker has no right to build up a class movement which ignores the interest of every other group in society, any more than the capitalist has the right to build up an organization which permits him to dominate the interest of all others. The dignity and self-respect of every man is greatly increased when he definitely, consciously becomes a part of society as a whole.

If he is to be a part of society, he must obey the fundamental principle that he may exercise his personal liberty only in so far as it does not interfere with the liberty of others. He will recognize the fact that in a democracy there is no such thing as the absolute right to do as one pleases. He will discover that in the society of human beings every man is compelled to give up certain things which he puts into a common fund. These constitute the sum of our mutual obligations to each other. But each of us draws from this common fund more than any of us puts in. Kept for himself, what a man keeps may be added to, but what he contributes to the common fund will be multiplied many fold, thus increasing the fund from which he may draw.

Probably the greatest moment in a man's life is when he discovers himself; when he sees his own soul and recognizes how small it is. It often happens that this vision comes to a man on New Year's Day—when he takes stock of himself and makes resolves for the new year. That man is blessed who, when he is given such a vision, can lay aside all prejudice and passion and look upon his fellowmen with a clear mind and a pure heart. It is then that he discovers the riches which his fellows contribute to the common fund.

When such a vision comes to him it may lead him to become a greater man in his spirit and his life, and it may point the way to some great mission—to dignify and ennoble his appointed task.

Sometimes its beginnings may seem commonplace and ordinary, but living up to the "vision splendid" which he saw in his inspired moments he will grow in stature, until his vision has became a reality.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD

Many years ago, the then famous humorous magazine, "Puck," estimated and classified the population of the world. As historical data, and with the suggestion that a congressional committee or other governmental agency or project might review the old figures with a view of bringing the statistics up to date—perhaps even discover new subdivisions which the modern tempo has brought into being—the tabulation as made by "Puck" follows:

Actors who played with Booth and Barrett	11,456,189
People who knew you when you were "so poor"	78,506,987
Oldest inhabitants	56,187,345
Assorted liars	356,456,100
People with a grievance	108,567,876
People who remember you when you were "so high"	76,345,567
"Old Subscribers"	64,456,782
Damphools (all varieties)	763,453,657
Total	1,457,378,962

KNEW HER SWITCHBOARD

A distinguished visitor to an insane asylum went to the telephone and found difficulty in getting his connection. Exasperated, he shouted to the operator: "Look here, girl, do you know who I am?" "No," was the calm reply, "but I know where you are."

NOT PRODUCTIVE OF JOBS

The Department of Agriculture has received a report from three government experts that the food stamp plan begun in Rochester, N. Y., in May, 1939, has stimulated consumption of surplus foods among low-income groups, but as yet has had no apparent effect on employment in the food industry.

Stands By Pledge to Labor

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Senate committee on education and labor, recently stated in the Utah "Labor News," that proposals to outlaw strikes in the defense industries would violate the New Deal pledge that rearmament shall not be at the expense of labor.

Senator Thomas said that any attempt to outlaw strikes would take from the working man "all that he has."

"We have taken the position that we will not cut into the social gains of labor through the defense program," he continued. "I believe the weight of public opinion which eventually outlawed the passing phase of the sit-down strike will prevent labor from engaging in unjustified acts.

"The right to strike is considered so basic that it is written into law; it is as definite a part of our civil liberties as the right to free speech, free press and free assembly."

Motorists, the Date Approaches

Motorists should list the obtaining of new license plates as one of their first duties of the new year, suggests the California State Automobile Association. The annual renewal period opens on the morning of January 2, and will continue until midnight, February 4. Penalties in the form of increased fees will be imposed on delinquents.

License procedure will follow the customary plan. The car owner simply presents his 1940 registration certificate, with the total amount of license fees, as shown in the lower left corner of the certificate, to any plate-issuing office. Plates will be issued at all offices of the Department of Motor Vehicles and by the Automobile Association to member motorists at offices in thirty-four cities of northern and central California.

License plates must be issued in exact numerical sequence just as they are packed in the boxes. Specially desired numbers can not be reserved, nor can any applications be held in abeyance for certain numbers to be reached.

Low numbers have been eliminated under a numbering arrangement whereby all license plates have five or sx figures.

Children--Homes--Guns

By ALICE PARK

Press Committee, 510 Hamilton Ave., Palo Alto

From time to time the year around the press reports that a child 15 years of age or younger has killed a relative, a playmate or a neighbor. The verdict "accident" is absurd when guns are kept in bureau drawers or on open shelves in homes, and children know where they are and what they are for.

In 1940 cases have been reported of premeditated murder by children. At least three such cases in one state resulted in sentences by courts.

The victims are generally younger playmates. A girl 12 and a boy 15 engaged in a sham battle, both shooting and one was wounded.

One boy 14 played William Tell with his brother 7. He hit a series of objects from the smaller boy's head before a bullet hit the victim's head.

One child 2 years old killed his baby sister.

It is obvious that all the cases, other than deliberate murder, are possible because too many parents keep too many guns in homes. Weapons are accessible to curious, playful and boastful children as well as to angry ones. Too many children know too much about guns.

Tenant Leagues

By C. W. PILGRIM

This year 1940 the United States Housing Authority has not been given an appropriation—which means that when the present plans for housing 3000 families are completed building under this act will come to an end in San Francisco. There will yet remain 43,000 families in this city, living in unhealthy surroundings, to be provided for; also the building trades workers, who have benefited to the extent of $3,000,000 under the building program, will again be unemployed.

The only way the national and local program can be kept going and house-building on a large scale contiue is for the working people who want to live in sanitary houses to take an interest in their own welfare. The best way to do this is to form Tenant Leagues from among the people in the low-income groups. With these groups scattered throughout the city a co-ordinated effort can be made to obtain appropriations, the work of the U.S.H.A. can be pushed, the building trades workers kept at work and the city slum areas cleared.

These Tenant Leagues will be able, because of their organized power, to bring pressure to bear upon the landlords to make them keep their buildings in proper repair and also stop to some extent the "rack renting" of tenants. Just as organized workers are able to bargain with their employers, so can organized tenants bargain with their landlords. This has been proved by the Tenant Leagues in New York and other large cities of the East.

What is needed is for the unions to take the lead in this matter. Especially is this true for the building trades unions. Meetings should be held and the people informed of their rights under the act. Ignorance and inertia on the part of those who would be benefited by the building of low cost housing is the only thing which is holding back the expansion of better housing for our city. If the unions or the central trades councils will form committees to take up this matter we can hold district meetings in different parts of the city, Leagues can be formed, and an attempt made to keep these projects going. This will help our city in more ways than one. With the building trades working, the wages paid out will give business a boost; clean, airy homes will give the children a chance to grow into decent men and women; the newspapers can lay off panning the Housing Commission, and the commission can get busy and do some work in the interest of our citizens.

Pass the Bottle (of Milk)

San Francisco is very fond of its bottle—provided the bottle contains milk. And because it is, it has become one of the best customers—if not the best—the dairyman has among all the large cities of the United States. This is the picture drawn by Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco director of health, from statistics released by the California Department of Agriculture.

These statistics reveal that in contrast with an average drop of 2 per cent in milk consumption reported by 132 of the country's largest cities, San Francisco in 1939 drank 8.33 per cent more milk than it did the previous year—and without benefit of population increase. Fluid milk sales in San Francisco, according to the Department of Agriculture, rose from 15,715,903 gallons in 1938 to 17,025,004 gallons last year—reflecting a per capita consumption of twenty-seven gallons.

Dr. Geiger credited the increase, at least in measure, to the educational and advertising campaigns of local distributors and the California Dairy Council, and to successful efforts of milk producers to improve their herds and output. "The statistics are heartening," he said. "Milk is an essential food for children and grown-ups alike. San Franciscans, by drinking more of it, are not only helping the farmers—they're making themselves healthier."

New Group Urges Strict U. S. Neutrality in War

A news dispatch last week announced that a "No Foreign War Committee" is in progress of organization, the purpose of which is to prevent intervention of the United States in the European war and for strict observance of the neutrality act.

Chairman of the committee is Verne Marshall, editor of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) "Gazette," who received a Pulitzer prize in 1936 for battling corruption in Iowa, and who served in the first world war in the U. S. forces after first enlisting in the French army before the United States entered the conflict. Associated with Marshall are O. K. Armstrong of Springfield, Mo., said to be an author and lecturer, who will be director of organization; and Robert A. Lancaster of New York, connected with an investment banking concern, who is designated as treasurer of the committee.

To Combat White Committee

It was stated by Marshall that his committee will combat the William Allen White "Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies," which Marshall accused of fostering a war spirit in this country. Marshall disclaims any accusation that may be made against his organization as being "appeasers, fifth columnists, pro-Nazi, pro-British, pro-Fascist, or of being anything but a group of determined Americans," In his formal statement announcing the new committee Marshall said, in part:

"It is obvious that those who rely on the people to forget are busily engaged at capitalizing that normal human frailty. They are trying to take this country back over the same old road to war. They talk of steps short of war. They do not define their terms. * * *

Defense Line is Limited

"It is wrong to insist that a whole nation recognize geographic defense lines beyond the oceans, without frankly advising that nation to send its men and materials of war into those lines.

"As for the next 'steps short of war' as we understand them to be, in embryo, our committee declared, unequivocally, that the moment the United States navy begins to convoy the merchant ships of any belligerent in this war, this country is definitely and inescapably, actually and physically, at war with the adversaries of the belligerent whose ships we convoy."

White Makes Statement

In a copyrighted statement issued on Monday, and made in response to an inquiry by Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, William Allen White, who is chairman of the "Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies," stated, in substance, that the only reason he was a member of the committee was to keep the country out of war; that he did not intend to go an inch further than the American Federation of Labor and other organizations favoring peace; that sending United States convoys with British shps would involve shooting and that it's not time to shoot, now or ever; that the Johnson act should not be repealed; that the White committee did not favor repealing that portion of the United States neutrality law forbidding American ships to carry contraband; that if he (White) were making a motto for the committee it would be "The Yanks Are Not Coming." Mr. White further said he had no doubt that some members of the committee who are not officially representing it are martial minded, but that to condemn the entire committee for some of its more belligerent members would be foolish and unfair. He declared that he believed any organization in the United States that is for war is playing Hitler's game.

"Conflict Born of Ambitions"

In a statement this week, Marshall further said that "we will know exactly how to end this war" if President Roosevelt "takes us wholly into his confidence" next Sunday night. Declaring attempts had been made to "frustate" and "injure" the No Foreign War Committee, Marshall continued:

"The No Foreign War Committee is fighting only to keep America out of another chapter of a conflict born and bred of individual and governmental ambitions on whose altars humanity is sacrificed.

"Our committee knows," the statement added, "that once the belligerents of this world understand that Americans are for America first, second, third, last and always, and that they are willing and ready to fight anywhere for priceless principles the symbols of which are Calvary and a crown of thorns, there will be lasting peace."

On Thursday of this week a group of 150 citizens from throughout the nation sent a telegram to President Roosevelt urging, in part, that the President "make it the settled policy of this country to do everything that may be necessary to insure the defeat of the axis powers." Among the signatories were Bishop Edward L. Parsons of the Episcopal diocese of California, Monroe E. Deutsch, provost of the University of California, and T. D. Boardman, business man of San Francisco. It was also stated that nine of the signers of the telegram are members of the William L. White committee.

AIRCRAFT TRAINING CLASSES

Vocational training classes sponsored by California aircraft manufacturers, either in public schools or at company plants, have some 10,000 students enrolled.

Made for Long Wear! "Double-Duty"

MEN'S WHIPCORD PANTS



Waists 30-44 — Lengths 30-34 — Usually Priced 1.79

Whipcord work pants in quality that can "take it." Heavy "Battle Ax" whipcord, sanforized shrunk, sturdy boat-sail pockets, reinforced at all strain points. Belt loops 7 inches wide. Values! **1.49**

"DOUBLE DUTY" PAINTERS' OVERALLS

Heavy 2.30 weight drill, Sanforized shrunk, double-knee construction, large rag pocket, reinforced crotch. White only. Waists 30-44; lengths 30-34. **1.29**

Men's Work Clothes—Downstairs

Mission nr. 22nd HALE BROS. Market at Fifth

Meeting of Association For Labor Legislation

A probe into the administration of the federal wage-hour law and report upon the need for additional current information, is the opening topic for debate at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation beginning at Hotel Stevens, Chicago, today (Friday) and closing Monday. Joint sessions will also be held with the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Association.

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, and Robert Watt, representing the president of the American Federation of Labor, will outline labor policies in national defense.

Other topics for discussion are: "The relation of defense expenditures to unemployment," "Is the continued drive for universal pensions a Social Menace?" and "Should we provide multiple pensions for some while other millions have no pension?"

A special feature will be a debate on "Tipping" as a form of earnings causing increasing concern in the administration of social insurance and minimum wage laws. Prof. Mary Gilson of Chicago University, and Mary Anderson of the Federal Department of Labor, will argue for and against tips as the basis for social security benefits.

Also, there will be discussions of "Administrative Discretion and the Logan-Walter Bill" and of "Marshalling Man Power for Defense."

Santa Barbara Teamsters' Strike

Striking drivers of the Live Oak Dairy, of Santa Barbara, testified last week before Deputy Labor Commissioner Ste. Fleur that the dairy was withholding wages due them, and had followed the practice of deducting shortages in their daily collections from their wages but had failed to credit them with any surplus which might be turned in.

Charges were also aired that the Live Oak Dairy and the Riviera Dairy, against which Teamsters' Union No. 186 is waging a strike, had violated city ordinances requiring drivers to procure health cards and chauffeur's licenses.

Meanwhile, apparently irked by the effectiveness of the boycott spread by organized labor against their milk, the two non-union dairies, Live Oak and Riviera, resorted to court suits against the unions, alleging that the law had been violated by making their list of customers public.

Al Frowiss, secretary of Teamsters No. 186, termed the dispute an effort to destroy union organization in the milk industry around Santa Barbara. "The Live Oak and Riviera Dairies deliberately brought on the dispute by putting non-union drivers to work with union drivers, so that the former could learn the routes and quickly displace the union members," he added.

Co-operating closely with the striking teamsters are the Culinary Workers of Santa Barbara. State Federation of Labor attorneys are defending the union against two suits brought by the non-union dairies.

C.I.O. STRIKES IN CANADA

In an effort by the Dominion government to eliminate without direct governmental interference the numerous strikes and walkouts that have considerably reduced the output of soft coal by C.I.O. unions in Canada, heads of the unions recently were called to Ottawa for a conference with the government members. The inference left by the government was said to have been that it will step in and take over direct control of the coal mining industry if the United Mine Workers cannot control its members in outlaw strikes and walkouts, lasting from a day to a week. These disturbances in production have occurred on the slightest pretext, and, thus far, with the U.M.W. and C.I.O. heads unable to cope with them.

Unions, at Holiday Gathering, Honor Workers' Valiant Struggle Against Unfair Gantner Firm

By JENNIE MATYAS, Manager Knit Goods Workers' Union No. 191

"Thanks to all of you for that grand party." So say the Gantner locked-out workers who on Thursday, December 19, 1940, were treated to the finest feast that union labor can put on for its own.

Waitresses' Union No. 48 thought of it; the Labor Council and affiliated unions approved and supported it, and the Gantner locked-out workers were treated to a Christmas dinner such as only the labor movement can give. Margaret Worth, president of the Waitresses, reported to the Council that her organization thought it would be nice if the Unions of San Francisco would honor the gallant pickets of Gantner with a Christmas dinner. The idea was enthusiastically taken up by a number of unions, who contributed not only money, but time and labor to make the idea a reality. A volunteer committee was formed and arranged not only to give the strikers a grand union feast, but to hold "open house" for the rest of the Council delegates in honor of the strikers.

Unions Provide Service

The strike headquarters of the Knitgoods Workers' Union were converted into an evergreen garden in which was set a banquet table with all its trimmings. Union florists contributed greens and berries for the decorations; the Waitresses' Union contributed waitresses to serve the dinner, which was prepared by a union caterer; the Musicians' Union contributed music; the Bartenders' Union contributed the professional "Tom and Jerry" mixers and splendid service, and the Miscellaneous Employees' Union contributed a dishwasher. Many unions sent in money or other contributions for the party.

The only guests at the dinner besides the locked-out workers themselves were President John F. Shelley and Secretary John O'Connell of the Labor Council, Stanley White of the United States Conciliation Service, and Russell Dreyer of the Apartment House Employees. Brother John McLaughlin of the Teamsters was ill and could not come.

Traditional Christmas Menu

Being a San Francisco dinner it of course began with a crab salad—except for Secretary O'Connell, who, having been in New Orleans, had developed a taste for oysters. He was served, and devoured, a plateful of the shell inhabitants, in the raw. The turkey and fine dressing were made the more appetizing by the excellent wine that Margaret Finkenbinder supplied. The dessert was rich. In addition to the mince and pumpkin pie that was served, each locked-out member was surprised with a Christmas envelope that enclosed four crisp new dollar bills. A number of our pickets who were home in bed with the flu were not forgotten —their share of the Christmas party was taken to them by the welfare committee.

Entertainment Features

Our locked-out victims were in excellent spirit. They sang songs and danced Mexican dances, to the delight of the guests. There were brilliant toasts and New Year wishes. After the dinner there was open house for the delegates of the Labor Council. Officers from nearly every union came for a few minutes, and stayed the afternoon. The "Tom and Jerries," and the music, as well as our young and older strikers, were irresistible. They rhumba-ed and square danced until late in the afternoon. In the midst of the festivities word came that one of the department stores had Gantner sweaters on sale. The officers from Department Store Employees' Union No. 1100 got on the job at once, and before an hour had passed word came that the merchandise was in the store by mistake and was on its way back to the firm.

Nor was the dinner, reception and cash gifts the only thought of the unions. When San Francisco unions do things they "go cabin class." In addition to the festivities of the day, a number of unions decided to give our pickets a vacation from their picketing duty. The Apartment House Employees' Union volunteered to take over the picketing for the day of the party. Their members and officers were on the line to relieve our people at 7:30 in the morning, and they were tremendously impressed by the spirit our pickets still displayed after having been on the line for ten months and after having been out of employment for more than fourteen months. The day before Christmas the Bartenders' Union and the Cooks' Union volunteered to relieve our pickets, and for the day before New Year the Waitresses and Waiters promised to take over. Delegates from the Street Carmen's Union advised us they would come to the line during the day of New Year's Eve.

Numerous Contributors

The marvelous Christmas cheer brought to our locked-out members was made possible by individual contributions from Brothers Schwartz, Pilgrim, Iacomo, Minori, Ahearn, Green, Jenkins, Johns and Rotell, and Sisters Jackie MacFarlan, Frankie Behan, Hazel O'Brien, Margaret Werth and Margaret Finkenbinder, as well as from the following union organizations: The San Francisco Labor Council, Bartenders, Waitresses, Cooks, Musicians, Beauticians, Waiters, Butchers, Elevator Operators, the Hospital Workers, the Garage Employees, the Department Store Employees No. 1100, United Garment Workers, Union Label League, Bakery Wagon Drivers, Production Machine Operators, Miscellaneous Employees, Millinery and Capmakers, Building Service Employees No. 87, Building Service Federation, Theatrical and Amusement Janitors, Liquor Salesmen, and Grocery Clerks.

In the name of our Knitgoods Workers' Union, as well as in the name of each of the locked-out members, we wish to thank all who made this Christmas party possible. We wish also to thank all other unions who have been helpful all through the year whenever we asked for their help. From the Sailors' Union of the Pacific to the Beauticians' Union, from the San Francisco Labor Council to the California State Federation of Labor and the office of the American Federation of Labor, and each of their respective publications—all have gone well out of their way to help us in every way possible.

Appreciation Expressed

We are especially grateful to the officers and members of Teamsters' Union No. 85 who have, at a great cost to themselves, refused to pass our picket line. And, through your columns, may we also thank the fair merchants who have refused to carry the unfair merchandise of Gantner-of-California so long as that firm is involved in the labor dispute with its employees and with organized labor. We thank the relatives and friends of union members who are helping us by refusing to buy strike-made merchandise that comes from Gantner. We thank every union in the nation, both A. F. of L. and C.I.O., who are responding so generously to our call for help to make Gantner merchandise unpopular with all fair-minded people so long as the firm persists in its unfair attitude toward all organized labor and toward its own employees who for years have given them the excellent workmanship that gave the firm the reputation it is now destroying through its present policy.

To each of the unions we have mentioned, and to those we did not mention but who nevertheless helped us in our struggle, and to all individual union members and friends who are with us, we say, "Thank you again, and may the New Year bring you all the health and happiness that your devotion to the cause of labor deserves. May 1941 be a better year for all of us." With your continued help we must surely win our just fight for the right.

Labor in Campaign to Defend Civil Liberties

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has called upon organized labor to support the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy, by forming local branches throughout the country to fight intolerance.

The League seeks to become the spearhead of the labor movement in its "persistent campaign to defend labor's rights, our civil liberties and our democratic order against the subversive attacks of the Fifth Column," Mr. Woll declared in his appeal to approximately one thousand city and state labor bodies and trade unions throughout the country affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The appeal included a bulletin briefly enumerating the fundamental principles and standards of democracy which have been destroyed by the totalitarians, and outlined a series of steps leading to the formation of a local branch of the League by the central labor bodies.

The League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy was organized in 1938 by some of labor's most important leaders and organizations as a protest against the revolting barbarism and anti-semitic excesses of the totalitarian regimes.

National officers are: William Green, honorary president; Matthew Woll, president; David Dubinsky, vice-president; Edward McGrady, secretary; the Honorable Jeremiah T. Mahoney, treasurer.

California's thirteen mountain counties had a faster rate of growth between 1930 and 1940 than any other geographical district in the State.

— SAFEWAY —
YOUR FRIENDLY
GROCER
offers
LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

A "special edition" of the "Wall Street Journal" last week announced the annual Christmas party given by the mechanical force, which took place Saturday afternoon, December 21. The edition consisted of the first page of the "Journal" replete with poetry, stories of the good times in previous years and what could be expected this year. A three-column invitation was extended to the office staff. Ralph Trickle, "who poured in other years," was the dram agent and had charge of the Tom and Jerry bowl. The entire composing room was suitably decorated for the occasion. This is the eleventh year this chapel has celebrated at Christmas time.

William S. Leslie, who vacated the Home on December 17, returned this week after a stop-over to visit in Albuquerque, N. M. He is looking fine.

A nine-pound ten-ounce boy was born to the wife of William J. Posedel on December 8. William, Jr., is his name.

Don Stauffer, former president of No. 21, returned from the Union Printers Home this week. The icy pavements in Colorado caused his car to skid and overturn. Don escaped with a few bruises, but his car was wrecked.

A letter to headquarters from John Dow, who retired this month after many years as a member of the "Daily News" chapel, states that after January 1 he and Mrs. Dow will be located permanently at Cave Junction, Ore.

Dave Olwell, Raymond Collier and Jack Lucas were among those who this week drew travelers and announced they were Sacramento-bound for the legislative session, which starts the first of the year.

Philo Howard, member of Seattle Typographical Union for many years and at present ad foreman on the "Times," accompanied by Mrs. Howard, is spending the holidays in San Francisco and visiting with their son, R. J. Howard, and family. The latter is chief clerk in the purchasing department of the Shell Oil Company. Philo visited headquarters, Tuesday, for a visit with friends who had formerly worked with him in the Sound country. The writer last worked with Mr. Howard on the Seattle "Times" in 1907.

Ira E. Stuck, foreman of the "Shopping News," received the sad news on Christmas Day that his brother, Fred Stuck, a member of Chicago Typographical Union, had been fatally injured in an accident. Another brother, Harry, of Long Beach, a resident at the Union Printers' Home, who was to spend the holidays at his home, was reported to be in a critical condition and could not leave the Home. This news coming at a time when he is suffering with an attack of the flu should entitle Ira to the sympathy of the entire membership.

The joy of the Yuletide was marred for the family of Furbee E. Holbrook, who was stricken during the Christmas Eve festivities. Mr. Holbrook, a member of No. 121 since 1920, was chairman of the Bosqui Printing Company. He was also chairman of the Chairmen's Forum the past year, and one of our most active members, ready and willing at all times to co-operate in any movement looking to improve conditions, and always with the best interests of the entire membership foremost in mind. Surviving are his wife, Irene Margaret, and two children, Lillian and Eugene Holbrook. He was only 42 years of age. Funeral services will be conducted from the chapel of Julius S. Godeau, 41 Van Ness avenue near Market, today (Friday) at 1 p. m., and will be under the auspices of Paul Revere Lodge No. 462, F. & A. M. Inurnment will be at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

Louise W. Stretton, proofreader of the "Daily News" chapel, who had been confined to a local hospital since February of this year as the result of being run down by an automobile, passed away on December 22. The deceased was born in Lawrence, Kansas, on October 9, 1872, and first became a member of the union in 1893 at Topeka. She had been a member of No. 21 since 1921. Surviving is one sister, Mrs. Florence W. Hergberg, of Denver. Funeral arrangements await the arrival of Mrs. Hergberg, the date of which has been set for Tuesday, December 31. Services will be conducted from the Halstead Funeral Chapel, 1123 Sutter street near Polk.

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SUIT
at
ROOS BROS.
Market at Stockton Street

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Looking hale and hearty, Bill Leslie, former machinist here, vacated the Home early last week and drove to San Francisco in three days, despite some bad weather and roads.

A combined Christmas and house-warming party, on Saturday evening, served as a happy medium to bring together a merry group of chapel members and their wives at the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Al Conley, newlyweds. . . . Still others from the "News," accompanied by their better halves, were entertained in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sweet at an open house all Sunday afternoon and evening. . . . Bright and cheerful with lights and decoration was the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Holland as they welcomed friends to Lomita Park over the holiday. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sullivan holidayed with relatives in the lower San Joaquin Valley.

Items such as those below might be scheduled for the trifling but true column: Occasionally one could think Eddie Haefer owns a sense of humor, he laughed so heartily while setting a dispatch about an Oriental nation sending a commission of experts to a Mediterranean state to study its military technique. . . . Told to start early one morning Eddie Balthasar demonstrated how not to get rich by oversleeping; 50 cents extra is paid for an early start, but Bal paid 70 cents taxi fare and actually was out 20 cents instead of in four bits. . . . Finishing work that day Enoch Blackford mournfully ululated that despite the calendar claiming December 21 is the shortest day it seemed like the longest to him. . . . Another operator whose spirits jangled out of tune with the season was Lou Henno. Not only rain but a crippled hand debarred his favorite pastime, golf. . . . Those two great profiles, Charley Adams and Bill Clement, really were imbued with holiday gaiety. Wet weather sprouted a few stragglers where a mustache ought to grow, and to prove they could enter into the levity caused thereby Bill offered to make a Christmas present of the misplaced eyebrow as well as one of his wheels, a gift decisively declined because of oversupply. . . . A party in Oakland honored the opening of the Albany track, and Maurice Clement enjoyed the champagne but thought a floor show would have enlivened it; another party in San Francisco had a floor show but Maurice thought champagne easily might have improved it. So, he concludes, both were free and why cavil at Santa Claus?

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
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Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

At this time nothing could be more apropos than for this chapel to waft over the ether waves a greeting to all other chapels, with the hope the lean years have vanished to make way for a fat and sassy 1941.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes
By G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

The composing room's fourth annual Christmas party, in which all other departments participated, was held in the composing room Friday, December 20, from 5 p. m. to 6:30 p. m. Immediately after the paper was put to bed all equipment was removed from the center of the floor, the floor was waxed for dancing and the party was on. Sam Lewis, a chapel member, rendered two classics on the violin; dance music was rendered by a picked orchestra; Christmas prizes were dispensed; hot rum toddies, Kentucky nectar, hors d'oeuvres, cigars and cigarettes were in abundance. Approximately 100 persons, including honor guests from other chapels, were in attendance. The success of the party was due to the efforts of Charlie White, chairman; Bill Gooler, Howard Smith, Francis Huering, all of the composing room, assisted by Miss Brittain, auditor for the company; Miss Mary Lou Durrell, Stanley Brady, assistant circulation manager, and Jim Attinger, stereotype department. The following evening, Saturday, the management was host to all office and mechanical employees at a Christmas dinner held in the Press Club. This, too, is an annual affair, sponsored by the management.

Word from Joe Snyder, presently in New York, conveys information reiterating Joe's previous statements on the subject—work is good for operators in the metropolitan centers of the nation. Joe's card states he worked on the New York "Daily News," and in Boston, Lexington and Indianapolis. Joe sends season's greetings to all.

A card from Honolulu signed by Palmatier and Monaghan, who signed on as ship's printers on the President Coolidge, conveys the information the job is working out well so far—not too hard, not too easy; weather and voyage calm. Likewise greetings sent to the chapel.

The flu bug hit a few of the chapel's members, who lost some time battling the germ to oblivion. Among those affected were Harry Brookmiller, Earl Fay, P. W. Pattison (who is now in a local hospital), Don Shand and T. R. Smiley.

The annual seasonal cleanup in the department stores precipitated another "storm" in the broadside field, necessitating lobster shifts as during the last two weeks in November. Monday, January 6, will see the wind-up of the rush. Inasmuch as many of the members are making the trek to Sacramento this will ease the unemployment situation immediately after the first of the year.

The writer acknowledges with thanks the many expressions of peace and good will among all of us and happy new years to come. Many of the messages were to the chapel, many personal ones. Trying to remember friends scattered to the four corners of the earth is a difficult job and some may have been overlooked. But, to all, peace, happiness and contentment for all of 1941 and thereafter. Amen.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

In just a few short weeks the 1941 tournament schedule of the Union Printers' Golf Association will get under way, with the initial tournament of the new year definitely scheduled for the Ingleside Golf Club on January 26. No doubt many members of the Association are eagerly awaiting the start of the schedule to again get out and do their

best to improve on their scores and records of the 1940 schedule. The old, old saying that "hope springs eternal" is more than true in reference to golfers, and the thought is always there that each and every shot could have been improved. That's what makes golf the game that it is.

And so, as the Union Printers' Golf Association is about to start off on another year of "good golf, good fellowship and good fraternalism," it is no wonder that those members, whether they be "pros" or just plain golfers, are eagerly awaiting the "Go" sign that will set them off to play and replay those shots they know that they can improve upon. And with those old standbys of the Association out at each and every tournament, with those new members that are coming into the Association every month, together with those real new members and neophyte golfers who are out to see just what golf has, the Golf Association is looking toward the new year with eager anticipation. Eager in the thought that through the medium of golf members of No. 21 who are unaware of others' existence will meet, play golf and fraternize with brother members, and happy in the thought that over the "long haul" the purposes of the founding of the Golf Association will be of benefit to brother union members.

It is no secret that each and every member of No. 21 who plays golf, whether he is a rank novice, a par buster or a fair-to-middlin' golfer, is welcomed to the ranks of the Golf Association. Job man, newspaper man, proofreader or what-have-you, all are more than welcomed by those who make up the membership rolls of the Golf Association. All you need is a bag of clubs, a few old golf balls, and the spirit to get out and fraternize with your fellow members. We'll do the rest. It is the fond hope of the present officers of the Golf Association to see, at the close of this new year, every golf playing member of our union affiliated with the Golf Association; and to that end every officer will bend his efforts. The only sales talk that can be made about the Association is, that "we will show you a good time." A time that will remain fresh in your memory for many days and that will see you eagerly awaiting the last Sunday of the month, so that you can get out and fraternize over the 18-hole route with a brother member. Come on out to the January tournament, and plan to play with the Association at every gathering.

The writer wishes to extend on behalf of the Golf Association all good wishes to everybody for a prosperous and happy 1941. May the coming year be one of happiness, joy and prosperity to all. To each and every Association member, your officers hope that the coming year will see nothing but pars, birds, and eagles. A Happy New Year to all.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

Christmas greetings to S.F.W.A. have been received from Mrs. W. E. Merritt of Houston, Tex., international president; Margaret C Littlejohn, international secretary-treasurer; Mrs. F. M. Chilson, Home trustee, and Mr. Chilson, of Oakland; and Mrs. Mollie Rogers of Colorado Springs, Home trustee and W.I.A. stamp chairman. Mrs. Rogers thanked the local auxiliary for its part in the successful sale of the Christmas stamps. She mentioned the very excellent co-operation given the stamp sale by the Typographical union, the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L.

Mrs. Nora J. Swenson, chairman of the label committee, has received from Indianapolis two dozen pencils bearing the union label. These are made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It is the intention of the label committee to introduce the label pencils and to make an effort to get the label onto pencils made in the West.

Mrs. Gertrude Wiles spent Christmas with her daughter in Los Angeles. . . . Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Boone went south to spend Christmas with Mrs. Boone's sister. . . . Mr. and Mrs. George L. Reynolds went to Modesto to spend Christmas with Mr. Reynolds' sister. . . . Mr. Ben Skinner celebrated Christmas in bed with the flu. . . . Mrs. Mattie Olcovich, who has been quite ill with flu, is somewhat improved. . . . Your press correspondent spent a delightful Christmas day in Vallejo with relatives, where fourteen were gathered for Christmas dinner.

Resolution

HOWARD STREET BUS LINE SUIT

The following resolution was adopted at last Friday night's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Whereas, The City of San Francisco is about to name a Planning Committee to design ways and means of improving the traffic and transportation system of San Francisco; and

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco has requested the City Attorney to report on the Luther L. Putnam action in relation to the Howard Street bus line and its completion; and

Whereas, The Luther L. Putnam suit has retarded the progress of all municipal transportation in San Francisco; we the members of the San Francisco Labor Council, at a duly authorized session held at the Labor Council, on the evening of December 20, 1940,

Resolve, That the City Attorney contact the Supreme Court of the State of California and ask that honorable body to take up the Luther L. Putnam case immediately as emergency matter, owing to the fact that it is retarding the progress and transportation throughout the City and County of San Francisco.

Molders' Minimum Wage

The International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union has secured a minimum wage rate of 60 cents an hour for unskilled labor in the stove, furnace and heater factories throughout the United States in a wage conference with the M. P. & D. A., a national organization composed of manufacturers of stoves, furnaces and heating apparatus. Ten thousand union members are affected by the pact.

N. D. Smith, secretary of the International, said "the Molders' Union has been working under a national agreement with the M. P. & D. A. for fifty years and have been able to negotiate wages and working hours during that period without having to resort to a strike." Sometime during 1941 the two groups plan a celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the dealings between them.

One of the worst combinations found on California highways today, says James M. Carter, director of the department of motor vehicles, is a streamlined car operated by a streamlined intellect.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Secretary-Treasurer Bailey was elected to the unexpired term of H. I. Christie, as secretary-treasurer of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Christie having been chosen as representative of the printing trades crafts at the coming session of the State Legislature in Sacramento. Both have proven able and efficient secretaries. Best wishes for success are extended them in their new official duties.

Foremen group, or Independent party, lose out, for first time, in election of major officers in New York Mailers' Union. Results were: President, John Hayes (Progressive) 489, Charles Anderson (Independent) 188; vice-president, Thomas Fogarty (Prog.) 390, W. Nelson (Ind.) 224, W. Kenneweg (Ind.) 54; secretary-treasurer, Roy Flynn (Ind.) 464, Al Higgins (Prog.) 132, Charles Tresham (Ind.) 79; recording secretary, George Joiner (Ind.) 258, F. Carr (Prog.) 211, M. Monahan (Ind.) 196. Four Progressives elected to executive board: F. Haase 339, Thomas Kirkwood 305, James McGovern 206, Paul Poire 201.

The New York election is but another illustration of reform in government of a local mailer union that can be accomplished by an intelligently-led minority, and by persistent and logical arguments for good government, instead of a foremen-controlled clique for a favored few.

Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the I.T.U., had an appendicitis attack last week while on the way home from Chicago. Rushed to a hospital, he has recovered, and was expected to be out soon.

Munro Roberts was in Chicago recently attending a meeting of the International arbitration board. He represented the publishers in a case arising out of their demand that linotype ad men be classed as a separate department. First Vice-President Gill wanted the case sent back to the executive council of the I.T.U. for decision, but President Baker would not agree to it.

Vice-President Gill has been handed the tough assignment of New York's job scale. It has only been hanging fire for three years. President Baker has had it since assuming office. However, Vice-President Gill has proven an able negotiator and it is hoped he will succeed in negotiating a contract satsfactory to all concerned.

TO PLEASE THE GOLFER

Now there's something for the golfer among the many premiums offered by the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation premium department. For coupons packed with "Raleigh" union-made cigarettes, the golfer can obtain special "Raleigh-Kool" golf balls. They come in numbered sets of four balls, with tough, durable covers, but are real distance balls.

Don't try to beat the train!

HENRY B. LISTER
Lawyer
Labor Litigation, General Law Practice and Patents
ROOM 805 821 MARKET STREET

Get your next HAT from
AL BOSS
UNION-MADE, OF COURSE
Fine CUSTOM TAILORED SUITS
specially priced from $45.00.
Quality Since 1898
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WALTER N. BRUNT PRESS
111 SEVENTH STREET
PHONE MARKET 7070

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214, Labor Temple. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 20, 1940

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Vice-President Palacios, who was excused; Delegate Dreyer, vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256; held over, no one appearing.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Laundry Workers No. 26, informing the Council that they donated $15 to the Waitresses' Christmas party for the Gantner & Mattern strikers; also United Garment Workers No. 131 donated $20 to this fund, and Production Machine Operators, Lodge 1327, donated $15. Grocery Clerks No. 648, thanking the executive board and the Council for their assistance in ratifying the new working agreement for bakery salesgirls. From the International Ladies' Garment Workers, thanking the Council for help given their locked-out workers of Gantner & Mattern Company, and enclosing greeting card to mail to local merchants. From the A. F. of L. Fish Cannery Workers' Union of the Pacific, Monterey County, thanking the Council for aid, and notifying us that their strike was settled on September 10, 1940. Blacksmiths No. 168, informing us that the Faix Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison street, has signed a very satisfactory agreement with their organization. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor. From Waitresses' Union No. 48, acknowledging receipt of monies donated by unions to their Christmas Party fund for the Gantner & Mattern strikers.

Bills were read and ordered paid.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, stating that at their last meeting they went on record protesting to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors any further granting of bus or street-car permits or franchises to the Market Street Railway Company. Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against De Wolf's Grocery, 3401 Anza street, and the Dutch Bakery, 2123 Taraval street. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, asking strike sanction against the Concordia Club, 1142 Van Ness avenue. Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, stating that upon the request of Millmen's Union No. 42, they have declared intention of placing the Milwaukee furniture Company, 832 Mission street, on the "We Do Not Patronize" list, and asking the opportunity to discuss it with our executive board.

Donations for the Court Appeal Fund: Federation of Teachers No. 61, $5; Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, $10.

Donations for Horticulturists' Strike Fund: Production Machine Operators, Lodge 1327, $25; Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, $25; Bartenders No. 41, $25.

Referred to Officers: Communication from the Union Label Trades Department regarding radio broadcast giving labor's interpretation of the news, etc.

Referred to Secretary: From the International Metal Engravers' Union, stating they are very anxious to learn of our attitude in connection with a drive for organization in this city.

Request Complied With: International Electrical Workers No. 202, enclosing resolution which they have adopted and asking the San Francisco Labor Council to take like action.

Resolutions: International Electrical Workers No. 6, enclosing copy of the same resolution as that submitted by Electrical Workers No. 202. It was moved to adopt the resolution; motion carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

Referred to Label Section: From the Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, of Los Angeles, notifying us that the products of the Anthony Macaroni and Cracker Company are again fair to union labor.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, December 16, 1940.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty. In the matter of Building Service Employees No. 87 and their request for strike sanction against the London Baking Company; your committee referred this to the representatives who were present and will hold in committee awaiting result of the conference they will hold. The wage scale and agreement of Commission Drivers No. 280 was considered; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement of the Joint Council of Teamsters and the International union. In the matter of Jewelers No. 36 and Watchmakers No. 101, requesting picket sanction against A. Desenfant & Company, California Watch Case Company, and Johnson & Wood, all of 150 Post street; this matter was laid over one week and all unions liable to be involved requested to appear at the next meeting of our committee December 23. In the matter of Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen, requesting strike sanction against four different firms; after an extended hearing a conference was arranged for 10 a. m. Thursday, December 19; this matter will be held in committee pending result of conference that will be called. In the matter of the Culinary Crafts requesting strike sanction against the City Cafe; the basis of this complaint is violation of the agreement—working seven days, no day off—affecting the cook and cook's helper; there was an indication on the part of both to get together; strike sanction will be granted—subject to the report of the committee. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Retail Furniture Salesmen—Reported they have settled matters with Langco, People's and Paul furniture companies; request that these names be removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list. Knit Goods Workers—Reported on the party given to Gantner & Mattern strikers; thanked all who assisted. Molders and Boilermakers—Reported on establishment of a shipyard at Richmond; contractor having the job is 100 per cent union.

New Business—Moved to remove the names of Paul, Langco and People's furniture stores from the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried. Moved to remove the name of Angelo Fregosi's Flower Shop from the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried. Moved to adjourn for two weeks; motion lost. Moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to arrange for a mass meeting for Sir Walter Citrine, representative of the British Trades Union Congress; carried. The following were appointed: Jennie Matyas, Wendell Phillips, John A. O'Connell, D. P. Haggerty and John F. Shelley.

Receipts, $840; expenses, $617.02.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
California Watch Case Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.
Mannings' Restaurants.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

PHONE OPERATORS ORGANIZED

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has organized a local union of telephone operators employed by the Southern Bell Telephone Company at Shreveport, La.

According to the United States Housing Authority, about 60 per cent of all American farm families, or approximately 4,000,000 families, are living under substandard housing conditions.

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
HOME
EASY TERMS
Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Union Membership in England Registers Gain

Membership of the trade unions in Great Britain has been growing continuously and at a rapid pace since 1933—the year which marked the advent of Hitler to power in Germany. The aggregate membership of all unions at the end of last year was about 6,234,000, an increase as compared with 1933 of nearly 2,000,000, and representing an increase in comparison with 1938 of 182,000. This figure takes account of only three months of war-time expansion of the trade unions.

The rise in membership during the present year has to be added to give the present total, which is probably in excess of 6,750,000.

1000 Unions Covered

The figures are given in the preliminary report compiled by the Ministry of Labor from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. They relate to all organizations of employees, including the unions of salaried and professional workers as well as manual workers. The report takes account of over a thousand unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1939. But it is pointed out that 680 unions—more than two-thirds of the total number—each had a membership of less than 1000, and only 2½ per cent of the total membership of all unions is distributed amongst these 680 unions. More than one-half of the total membership on the other hand is concentrated in thirteen large unions. There are forty unions with a membership of 25,000 or over, and these account for an aggregate membership of nearly three-fourths of the total for all unions.

Total Still Below 1920

Union groups showing the greatest proportionate increase in 1939 as compared with the previous year included the tailoring and other clothing unions, and the metals, machines, conveyances, etc., group. In the clothing trades there was an increase in the male membership of 8 per cent, and the female membership increased by 20 per cent. In the other group there was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the male membership and over 11 per cent among females.

Total membership still lies behind the peak membership attained by the unions at the end of 1920. At its highest point the aggregate membership of all unions in that year stood at 8,348,000, almost exactly double the membership recorded in 1913. It would appear that the unions are growing more rapidly in this war period than during the last war. The highest total for the unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, namely 6,500,000, was not reached until 1919, and thereafter membership began to decline, reaching its lowest point at 3,294,000 in 1934.

Steady Yearly Rise

From that year there has been a steady rise in the membership of the unions affiliated to the Congress, to the level of 4,864,851. That is to say, between 1934 and the end of 1939 the T.U.C. membership increased by over 1,500,000, representing an average yearly increment of approximately 225,000 new members.

OLDEST RAILWAY TUNNEL

The Hoosac Tunnel, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, under Hoosac Mountain, in Massachusetts, was the first great railway tunnel built in the United States, and is the oldest of the long railway tunnels now in use in this country. Twenty-five years were required for its construction, which began in 1851. It is 4 miles, 3690 feet in length.

William W. Hansen - - - - - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - - - - - Secretary
UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1883
1096 VAN NESS AVE., SO. at Twenty-second St.
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
Telephone VAlencia 5100

APPOINTED TO WAGE BOARD

Fred S. Walker, long a member of Columbia Typographical Union, and manager of the "Trade Unionist," official organ of the Central Labor Union, has been appointed labor member of the District of Columbia minimum wage board. The appointment is for a three-year term. The new appointee was secretary-treasurer of Columbia Typographical Union for 11 years, and also was formerly a member of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home, maintained by the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs, Colo.

NEW "GREYHOUND" CONTRACTS

Representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators and four Greyhound bus lines reached an agreement in Cleveland providing for a closed shop and substantial wage adjustments in certain classifications covering drivers and other employees on New England and New York-Chicago runs. The contract, retroactive to December 1, applies to Central Greyhound of New York, Central Greyhound, Inc., New England and Illinois Greyhound Lines. All drivers for the four lines are required to join the A. F. of L. affiliate before January 15.

Federation of Teachers, No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

There will be no more meetings of the Federation—either the W.P.A. Section, which would normally meet on the 28th, or the main local—until next year. Reason: The school holidays, which take up this portion of the month. January 13 will see the local hard at work, at a joint meeting of the local and the Credit Union.

Reports reaching the secretary's desk from the membership committee indicate that the chairman, Alfred J. Tapson, has appointed a group from the W.P.A. Section, and both this group and the other members of the membership committee are planning a dynamic campaign for the new year.

From our national publicity department comes a bulletin giving details of the A. F. of L. program of education in the present emergency, which was presented by the Federation to President Roosevelt. Highlights are:

"We feel that education is the most fundamental permanent responsibility of any nation, which no emergency should interrupt. We hold that our public school system is the bulwark of our democracy, and that it is provided with safeguards to assure social objectives. We believe that responsibility for education of our citizens should center in this system, and the setting up of separate agencies not related to this central system tends to undermine it and to make for conflict in objectives. . . .

"We recommend: (1) That our whole program of education be expanded in the emergency created by the War of the Dictators, so that citizens and future citizens shall have all possible opportunities for progress and for satisfaction in living. While spending freely for the defense of democracy we must make sure that its basic sources are not obstructed."

The permanent committee of education of the A. F. of L. consists of Matthew Woll, Elmer Milliman, Thomas Burke, John Frey and Irvin Kuenzli (secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers).

GOOD FOOD
ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT OPEN ALL NIGHT
HENRY'S CAFETERIAS
101 TAYLOR STREET, Corner of Turk
3036 16TH STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4TH STREET, Between Mission and Market
ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

Declares 40-Hour-Week Is Mobilizing America

The 40-hour week is enforcing the employment of America, Col. Phillip B. Fleming, administrator of the Wage-and-Hour act, told the Annual Congress of American Industry, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

"More important," Fleming said, "the 40-hour week is enforcing widespread training of Americans in productive skills. The most valuable and powerful of our resources is getting into action—the man-power of our 130 millions."

Millions Added to Pay Envelopes

The 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage, and industrial wage orders, he said, have added more than $100,000,000 a year to workers' pay envelopes.

Col. Fleming addressed the manufacturers as a soldier. He emphasized the importance of workers' morale. He referred to a resolution of the National Association of Manufacturers' employment relations committee opposing compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, and told his audience that the one way to avoid it was to succeed in maintaining good labor relations.

"40-Hour Week Working"

"The enforcement of the 40-hour week, with its penalty for overtime," Col. Fleming said, "is one of the most important assignments a soldier could have in the defense of his country. The 40-hour week is working. Reports coming to my office indicate that it is causing plant after plant to go on two and three shift operation; that it is hastening the employment of hundreds in good-sized plants down to the employment of one or two in the very smallest establishments.

Job Indices Rising

"This increased employment is being forced not only in factories and mines, but in wholesaling, transportation and commercial establishments."

Indices of employment are rising, the speaker pointed out. The index of factory employment in August was 104; 108 in September, and 110 in October. Social Security Board records of jobs in private industry show an increase of 3,000,000 over last year.

Fleming said that current protests about the 40-hour week were not coming from manufacturers. He termed them "literary rather than industrial."

Proponents Decline to Debate

"When the 40-hour week pinches, I hear about it," he said. Operators of canneries and wholesale establishments, he added, brought pressure to be relieved of the penalty of time and a half for overtime, but manufacturers had not done so. His offer to debate the 40-hour week on the radio, he said, had been declined by more than a score of public figures. He further declared that the National Defense Commission considered the overtime penalty one of its most valuable implements in accomplishing its task of mobilizing American industrial power, and said that when the question of continuing present labor standards was brought before the commission all members agreed that the present labor standards should be maintained.

California produces more than one-half of America's domestic champagne.

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME MISSION at 16TH
One of America's Largest Homefurnishers
USEFUL GIFTS
For the Home
NO MONEY DOWN
Pay Next Year

Union Elections

Following are the results of elections recently held in various unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council:

Street Carmen, Division 518—President, William A. McRobbie; vice-president, George O'Brien; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Sherry; recording secretary, J. D. Murdock; sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Darcey; correspondent, James Byrnes; executive board members, Joseph Blanchard, R. J. Connolly, C. Dougherty, J. M. Dunne, J. E. Roberts, Stanley Rakeman, L. Sevenau and Albert Wall; Labor Council delegates, Henry S. Foley, William Garry, Edward Grant, Roy Ireland, Thomas Keating, William A. McRobbie, T. Miller, J. J. Sherry, A. Speckman and M. F. Wormuth.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—President, Patrick Mullens; business agent, H. Simpson; trustees, V. Scarlett, Ed. Figone and Patrick Mullens; financial secretary, Glenn Hiatt; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. Ciminollo; executive board, A. Barr, Ed. Figone, V. Scarlett, J. Rustic, H. Bitzer, A. Darone, W. Conners; delegate, Patrick Mullens.

Cleaning-Dye House Workers No. 7—President, Fred W. Smith; business agent, W. M. Matthews; recording secretary, Peter Zeavin; board of trustees, Ernest Brooks, George Casper and Walter Wulff; financial secretary, Henry Elzingre; sergeant-at-arms, Wallace Rhodes; executive board, Sol Abrams, An de Amador, Emile Berni, Kathleen Novak, Walter Thulien and William Turner; delegates to Labor Council, Sol Abrams, Henry Elzingre, Mary Horn, Alice Lavoie, W. M. Matthews and Fred W. Smith; membership committee, Sol Abrams, Ernest Brooks, Ann Di Fiore, Frank Lagau and Fred Smith.

For the office of vice-president, No. 7's law requires that a candidate shall receive a majority of all votes cast. In the field of five candidates none receved a majority, and a second election will be held for this office, with Zora Haywood and Henry Romiguiere as the candidates.

Web Pressmen—President, J. Vernon Burke; secretary, Clyde E. Bowen; executive committee, Thomas Hines, Ray Roberts, Bert Beeler and Al Swain, Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy was again named as a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council, with J. Vernon Burke and Thomas Hines as his co-delegates.

Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors No. 44—President, B. A. Brundage; vice-president, H. Dane; recording secretary, L. H. Gilmour; financial secretary, R. Johnson; treasurer, Russ Lane, Sr.; sergeant-at-arms, Jack Stanley; business agent (San Francisco), G. Lea Phillips; assistant business agent (San Francisco), Harry Flynn; board of trustees, H. Dane, E. King and J. Marsh; delegates to Oakland Theatrical Federation, J. S. Endress, B. A. Brundage and M. Holland; executive board, B. A. Brundage, L. H. Gilmour, G. L. Phillips, R. Johnson and H. Dane; for Oakland executive board, J. Endress, L. Doull and Lawrence Grant; grievance and agreement committee delegates, L. H. Gilmour and H. Dane; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, G. Lea Phillips and H. Dane; delegates to Label Section (San Francisco), B. A. Brundage and Harry Flynn; delegates to San Francisco Theatrical Federation, Sid Flaherty, G. Lea Phillips and B. A. Brundage; Oakland business agent, B. A. Brundage; delegates to Oakland Labor Council and Oakland Label Section, J. S. Endress and M. Holland.

Bakers No. 24—The election for officers will be held on January 4. Candidates are: For president, Fred Schierbaum and Philip Caruba; business agents (two to be elected), Harold Leininger, Paul Guderley, Theodore Thesing, Philip Supertino, Peter Awender and Herman Postler; business agent of San Jose branch, Harry Miller, Herman Leonesio and Floyd Winn. Vice-president James Frame and Secretary Ted Lindquist, both incumbent officials, are without opposition for their respective positions.

ARTISTIC FILM OF THE YEAR

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures has selected "The Grapes of Wrath" as the best film of the year on the basis of artistic merit and importance. The movie was adapted from John Steinbeck's novel dealing with social and economic problems growing out of the migration of "Oakies" to California.

Hotel Workers No. 283

By ROGER P. DEENEY, Secretary

Our last meeting of the year was held Wednesday evening, December 18. Elections were held to fill two vacancies on the local executive board and one delegate to the Local Joint Executive Board. Sadie Burns and Frank O'Brien were elected to the local governing body and Frank Fitzgerald was named delegate to the L.J.E.B. The officers were installed that evening in order that they might fill these vacancies at the next meetings.

At the last meeting, on the report of the business agents, each one showed considerable progress in their respective territories. During Brother Butler's report, he strongly urged the necessity of all sticking together and not to let anything split us again. He pointed out that all hotel workers should become affiliated with Local 283 at the earliest possible moment because we are already spending considerable time figuring on negotiations for a new contract with the hotels. Our agreements will be up in June and everyone working in hotels should feel the importance of being affiliated with this union, which will work for better conditions for them.

A report of the trustees was read, and also the cost of renovating our new hall was given in detail to the membership.

Chairman Gunner of the entertainment committee stated that an adequate dance hall is not available at this busy time of the year and that he had attended a meeting of the joint committee of the Cooks, Waitresses and Local 283, where plans were started to promote a dance some time in February. The progress of the committee will be given to the membership at a later date.

A committee of five was set up to take care of our Christmas dinner for unemployed. It was decided to hold it in the Olympic Hotel banquet room, and a delicious dinner was served to each one taking advantage of the invitation. We wish to express to the manager of the hotel, Mr. Bush, our deep appreciation for the gifts which were presented to each member attending.

Our next meeting will not be held until January 15, because the first Wednesday of the month falls on New Year's Day. We take this occasion to urge all members to be present as there is considerable business of importance coming before the body.

It is our most sincere wish that all our friends will have a very happy and prosperous New Year.

The newly-routed Pacific Highway (U. S. 99) over the Siskiyous between Redding and Eugene, Ore., has been opened.

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of the union held Thursday, December 19, Business Agent Max Meyer gave an interesting report of his activities for the past month. He has during that time made a survey of all the city institutions, and finds as follows: That in the city prison and county jails the cooks are working six days per week; that vacation and relief work is done by prisoners, guards, and what have you; that there is only one cook, instead of two, in the county jail, and that this man is paid on a monthly basis, which works out at $5.50 per day, while the union scale is $7.50 per day for this type of work. In the other city institutions conditions as far as our union is concerned are very little better.

We have a number of delinquent members who still refuse to reinstate because they claim that the union during the past three years has not done anything for them; but they forget that they still continue to work six days per week while our scale calls for a five-day week. They also forget that they took these civil service jobs because they wanted to work steady, and they will continue to work steady unless they show a little more initiative; and their wages will continue to be $5.50 per day instead of the $7.50 which the union demands.

No union man in this city today works more than five days per week; he knows that if he works any more his boss will try to cut his wages, because he thinks the workers are getting too good a living. The real reason why the workers have fought so hard to shorten their hours of labor is to prevent the bosses from cutting their wages and to enjoy more leisure time in which to recuperate the energy which is sapped out of them on the job.

The shortening of the hours of labor is one of the reasons that today the workers live longer than they used to do in the days gone by. Another reason is that we have certain laws which protect the health and safety of the workers—all of which were initiated and fought for by our unions. Now it is up to the workers in general to see that these laws are put into effect. Don't leave everything to the officials—that don't work. What is needed is a little more union activity on the job by the workers themselves.

Remember there is such a thing as having a steady job and starving to death at the same time—just like the coolies do in Bombay or Hong Kong, where they work sixteen hours each day for a handful of rice.

EAST BAY ANTI-TRUST TRIAL SET

Federal Judge St. Sure set January 21, as the trial date for the first West Coast test of anti-trust prosecutions brought by Assistant Attorney-General Thurman Arnold against union officers. Involved are several East Bay labor leaders. According to attorneys the indictment grew out of moves by the unions to maintain the Bay Area wage scales and working conditions, which they described as "lawful and peaceful objectives of all labor organizations."

Mare Island's Navy Yard at Vallejo now employs more than 14,000 men.

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